

The NORTH QUEENSLAND NATURALIST

CAIRNS

Journal of

NORTH QUEENSLAND NATURALISTS CLUB
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Phone 53 1183

Founder President: The late Dr. HUGO FLECKER
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OBJECTS: The furtherance of the study of the various branches of Natural History and the preservation of our heritage of indigenous fauna and flora.

MEETINGS: Second Tuesday of each month at Cairns Education Centre, Cnr. Morehead and Lazarus Sts., Bungalow, 8.00 p.m.

FIELDS DAYS: Sunday before meeting. Notice of place and time given in "Cairns Post".

Club Officers

President	Mr. Ted Bill
Hon. Secretary	Mrs. Edna Barker
Hon. Treasurer	Mrs. Dawn Magary
Hon. Editor	Mr. Les Francis

58th YEAR No. 190

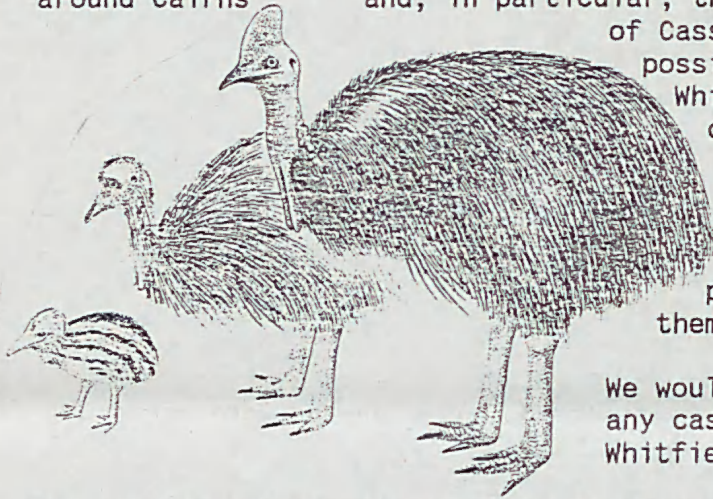
June, 1990

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Cassowary Watch Mt. Whitfield Range, Cairns

Cassowary Watch is a project of the Cassowary & Hillslopes Action Group (CHAG) which was formed by a small group of people concerned at the development of the hillslopes around Cairns and, in particular, the effect on the cassowary habitat. The idea

of Cassowary Watch is to involve as many people as possible who live in the vicinity of the Whitfield Range to monitor sightings of cassowaries so we can obtain some idea of population numbers. This information, we hope, will be important in helping to save the remaining hillslopes for the cassowaries. CHAG are also circulating a petition to the Queensland Government asking them to act on the matter.



We would like interested people to keep a record of any cassowary sightings in their gardens or on the Whitfield Range (for instance the Blue Arrow Walk).

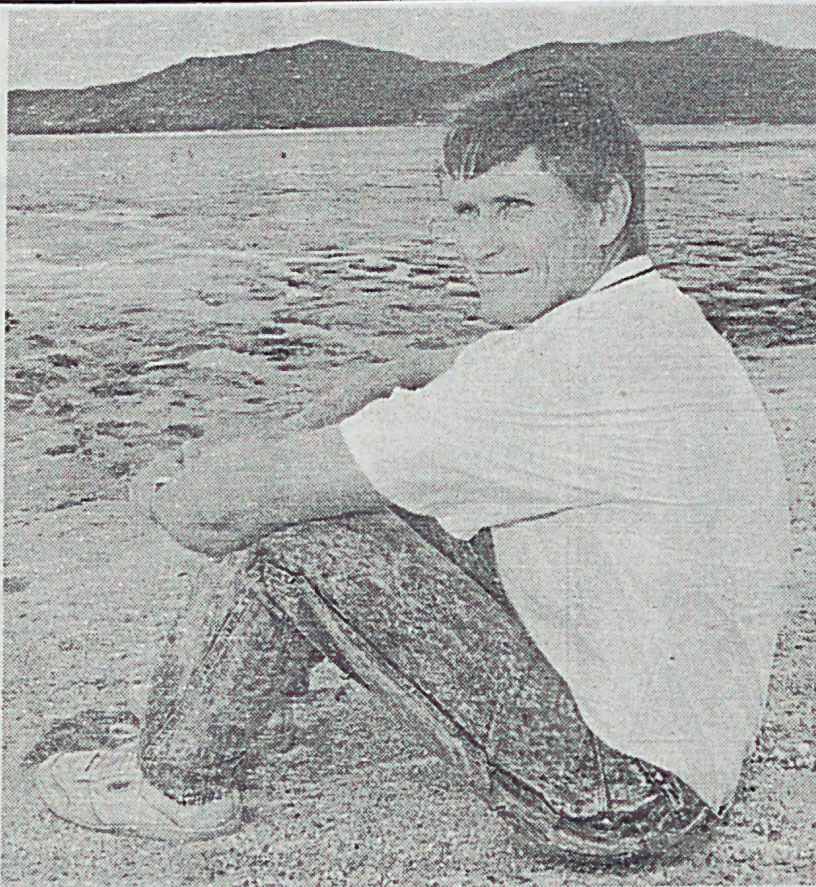
The following information would be useful:-

- * Date and time seen.
- * If seen feeding, what on.
- * Distinguishing marks ie: shape of casque or wattle, height in relation to building or tree. (A photograph would be useful).
- * Behaviour ie: shy, aggressive or inquisitive.
- * If chicks present, size and number.

We also aim, with the help of CSIRO and local nurseries, to be able to give information on suitable trees that can be grown as cassowary food plants in gardens and used in revegetation schemes.

For further information please contact:-

Gael Campbell Ph: (070) 55 2280 (h) or Lindsay Fisher Ph: (070) 58 1164 (h)



Stratford award winner

THE 1990 Mulgrave Shire Environment Award winner, Mr Rob Jago, of Stratford, looks over the Cairns mudflats — an area of concern to environmentalists.

Mr Jago has grown native plants for the Smithfield State High School's environment plot. After Cyclone Winifred, he gave Babinda State High School rainforest plants suited to the area to replace destroyed trees.

In the ABC-TV film, "World at Your Feet", Mr Jago was a guide through the rainforested areas of the Russell River and Mt Bartle Frere.

He has also marked walking trails through local rainforest areas.

Some Tree Species of Mt. Lewis

27 JUL 1990

Notes on the Vegetation of the Mount Lewis Area of North Queensland

Robert Jago

Mt. Lewis is only one of many interesting and outstanding areas of rainforest in north east Queensland. What makes this area special is its accessibility to the amateur naturalist. The Mt. Lewis Road branches off the Rex Range Highway between Julatten and Mossman and is accessible in good weather to conventional drive vehicles for some 30 Km.

The first kilometre or so passes through cleared farming land, crosses Bushy Creek, up through an area of regrowth into a mesophyll vine forest and in and out through areas of cleared forest with *Racosperma aulacocarpum* (black wattle) emergents, into a simple microphylla vine-fern forest. The areas of closed forest represent different stages of rainforest regeneration brought about by clearing, logging and fire along the western margins. In several places it is only a few minutes walk to the boundary of the rainforest type vegetation and a woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus intermedia* and *Syncarpia glomulifera*.

The Mt. Lewis area along with all other areas of high altitude rainforest of north Queensland is of particular interest. It is generally believed that during periods of decreased precipitation rainforest type vegetation retreated to refuge areas such as deep gorges and high mountain peaks. During these periods of low precipitation these islands of rainforest were isolated from one another for considerable periods of time; this makes these relict areas particularly interesting from an evolutionary point of view as these high mountain peaks are often characterized by either rare and/or endemic plant species. It is at times difficult to decide whether this degree of endemism is of any real significance. It may only be the result of insufficient collecting in such areas, as a species previously thought to be restricted to a certain area may subsequently be found to occur somewhere else. At the same time previously unknown species continue to be described, some of these being known only from a very small population in the type locality.

Some species with unusual or limited distribution that occur in this area are the Bunya Pine *Araucaria bidwillii*; *Aceratium ferrugineum* in the Eleocarpaceae; the apparently undescribed species of *Austromuellera*, *Helicia grayi*, *H. lewisense*, *Sphalminum racemosa* and *Stenocarpus davallioides* in the Proteaceae; *Endiandra phaeocarpa* in the Lauraceae; the apparently undescribed species of *Dryadodaphne* in the Atherospermaceae; *Prumnopitys ladei* in the Podocarpaceae; *Lenbrassia australiana* var. *australiana* in the Gesneriaceae; *Solanum dimorphispinum* in the Solanaceae; the apparently undescribed *Linospadix* sp. in the Arecaceae; *Romnalda grallata* in the Xanthorrhoeaceae; and *Bulbophyllum lewisense* in the Orchidaceae.

I sincerely hope the members of the Naturalists Club and other visitors find this list of some use on their forthcoming field trips during the latter half of this year.

The following species are listed for Mt. Lewis in Rare and Threatened Plants of Queensland.

Polyaulax sp. in the Annoraceae *Xylosma* sp. in the Flacourtiaceae
Symplocos sp. in the Symplocaceae *Planchonella* sp. in the Sapotaceae
Austromyrtus sp. (B. Gray 2844) and *Pilidiostigma* sp. (G. P. Guymer 2024) in the Myrtaceae

A Preliminary Check List of the Plants of the Mt. Lewis Area

The original check list on which the following list is based was compiled from notes and observations made on two one day trips to the area in late 1985. This list was prepared for proposed post conference trips for delegates attending the State

Conference of the Society for Growing Australian Plants held in Cairns in June 1986. The list was prepared on a very scientific basis known as "hit & miss". Stops at varying intervals were made along the Mt. Lewis Road. Species known to the author were recorded by using a small hand held cassette tape recorder. Three large plastic garbage bags of unfertile specimens were collected mainly of tree species, and a few notes taken on bark characteristics etc. of these not readily identifiable species. These specimens were then keyed out using A revised card key to rainforest trees of north Queensland (Hyland). Almost all of these specimens were keyed to my satisfaction but I found 20 or so impossible to key out using this method. Several of these were probably members of the Lauraceae, a very difficult family to identify in the field to species level. The impossible to identify specimens were discarded. It was originally intended to make follow up trips to the area to further refine the list but the start of the wet season, Cyclone Winifred, the organizing of the S.G.A.P. State Conference and moving house all contributed to no further field work being undertaken.

The list was first published in 1986 in the S.G.A.P. Conference papers and then forgotten until Les Francis, the Naturalists Club Journal editor, sought permission to republish the list in this journal. This revised list contains common names and recent name changes of which I am aware. Species such as *Cryptocarya bellendenkerana*, *Endiandra jonesii*, *E. Phaedcarpa* and *Litsea connorsii* have been added to the list from information obtained from A Revision of Lauraceae in Australia (excluding Cassytha) by B.P.M. Hyland. The names *Sarcopteryx montana* and *Sarcotoechima villosa* have been taken from Sally Renold's revision of Sapindaceae, *Lycopodium lockyeri* from Austrobaileya Vol. 2 No. 2 1985, and *Bulbophyllum lewisense* from Austrobaileya Vol. 3 No. 1 1989. The only species listed referable to an herbarium specimen collected by the author is *Elattostachys microcarpa* a member of the Sapindaceae.

Even the most casual study of the check list reveals deficiencies and I am left wondering why many very common rainforest species are not included. This is probably caused by the hit and miss method used in compiling the list. The list of Lichens is taken from Austrobaileya Vol. 2 No. 5.

Use the following as a rough guide.

Compiled by Rob Jago.

R.F.K. refers to the A revised card key to rainforest trees of north Queensland by B.P.M. Hyland, published by CSIRO 1982.

Trees

<i>Abrophyllum ornans</i>		<i>Athertonia diversifolia</i>	Atherton silky oak
<i>Aceratium ferrugineum</i>		<i>Austrobuxus nitidus</i>	
<i>Acmena divaricata</i>	Cassowary satinash	<i>Austromyrtus metrosideros</i>	
<i>Acmena hemilampra</i>	Mountain satinash	<i>Austromyrtus minutiflora</i>	
ssp. <i>orphila</i>		<i>Austromullera</i> sp. (Mt. Lewis)	Mueller's silky oak
<i>Acmena resa</i>	Red eungella satinash	<i>Balanops australiana</i>	Pimple bark
<i>Acronychia acidula</i>	Lemon aspen	<i>Bankisia integrifolia</i>	White oak
<i>Acronychia chooreechillum</i>		<i>Beilschmiedia bancroftii</i>	Yellow walnut
<i>Aglaia ferruginea</i>		<i>Beilschmiedia collina</i>	Blush walnut
<i>Aglaia sapindina</i>		<i>Bleasdalea bleasdalei</i>	Blush silky oak
<i>Aleurites moluccana</i>	Candle nut	<i>Brackenridgea nitida</i>	Brown ochra
<i>Alphitonia petriei</i>	Pink ash, Sarsaparilla	ssp. <i>australiana</i>	
<i>Alphitonia whitei</i>	Nth. red ash	<i>Buckinghamia celsissima</i>	Spotted silky oak
<i>Alstonia muellerana</i>	Hard milkwood	<i>Caldcluvia australiensis</i>	Rose alder
<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	Milky pine	<i>Canthium coprosmoides</i>	Marko
<i>Amoora ferruginea</i>		<i>Cardwellia sublimis</i>	Bull oak
<i>Apodytes brachystylis</i>	Buff alder	<i>Carnarvonina araliifolia</i>	Caledonian oak
<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>	Bunya pine	<i>Carnarvonina</i> sp.	Red caledonian oak
<i>Agyodendron</i> sp.=(R.F.K.575)	Mist tulip oak	<i>Caséaria</i> sp.?	
<i>Archidendron</i> sp.	Salmon bean	<i>Castnosporaa alphandii</i>	Brown tamarind
<i>Archidendron vaillantii</i>	Salmon bean	<i>Ceratopetalum virchowii</i>	Pink sycamore
<i>Arytera divaricata</i>	Rose tamarind	<i>Chionanthus axillaris</i>	Pimply olive
<i>Arytera lautererana</i>	Corduroy tamarind	<i>Chionanthus ramiflorus</i>	Native olive

<i>Cinnamomum laubattii</i>	Pepperwood	<i>Macaranga involucreta</i>	Brown macaranga
<i>Citronella smythii</i>	Nth. silky beech	var. <i>mallotoides</i>	
<i>Corynocarpus cribbianus</i>	Cribwood	<i>Mischocarpus exangulatus</i>	
<i>Cryptocarya bellendenkerana</i>		<i>Mischocarpus pyriformis</i>	Pear-fruited tamarind
<i>Cryptocarya mackinnoniana</i>	Rusty laurel	<i>Musgravea heterophylla</i>	Briar silky oak
<i>Cryptocarya densiflora</i>	Cinnamon laurel	<i>Musgravea stenostachya</i>	Crater silky oak
<i>Cryptocarya grandis</i>	Cinnamon laurel	<i>Myristica insipida</i>	Nutmeg
<i>Cryptocarya leucopylla</i>		<i>Neolitsea dealdata</i>	Grey bollywood
<i>Cryptocarya oblata</i>	Bolly silkwood	<i>Opisthiolepis heterophylla</i>	Blush silky oak
<i>Daphnandra repandula</i>	Nth. sassafras	<i>Orites excelsa</i>	Mtn. silky oak
<i>Darlingia darlingiana</i>	Brown silky oak	<i>Ostrearia australiana</i>	Hard pink alder
<i>Davidsonia pruriens</i>	Davidson's plum	<i>Pittosporum rubiginosum</i>	
<i>Delarbrea michieana</i>		ssp. <i>wingii</i>	
<i>Denhamia viridissima</i>		<i>Placospermum coriaceum</i>	Rose silky oak
<i>Doryphora aromatica</i>	Nth. sassafras	<i>Planchonella euphlebia</i>	Hickory boxwood
<i>Dryadodaphne</i> sp. = (R.F.K.501)	Grey sassafras	<i>Planchonella macrocarpa</i>	Big leaf boxwood
<i>Elaeocarpus angustifolius</i>	Silver quandong	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	Brown pine
<i>Elaeocarpus arnhemicus</i>	Bony quandong	<i>Podocarpus smithii</i>	Smith's brown pine
<i>Elaeocarpus eumundi</i>	Eumundi quandong	<i>Polyscias australiana</i>	Ivory basswood
<i>Elaeocarpus ferruginiflorus</i>	Red leaf quandong	<i>Polyscias elegans</i>	Celerywood
<i>Elaeocarpus</i> sp. aff. <i>E. kirtonii</i>		<i>Polyscias mollis</i>	
<i>Elaeocarpus largiflorens</i>	Tropical quandong	<i>Polyscias murrayi</i>	White basswood
<i>Elaeocarpus</i> = (R.F.K.314)		<i>Polyscias purpureus</i>	Purple basswood
<i>Elattostachys microcarpa</i>		<i>Polyscia wilmottii</i>	Wilmot's basswood
<i>Endiandra cowleyana</i>	Nth. rose walnut	<i>Prumnopitys ladei</i>	Fern-leaf brown pine
<i>Endiandra discolor</i>	Rose walnut	(<i>Podocarpus ladei</i>)	
<i>Endiandra hypotephra</i>	Nth. rose walnut	<i>Pullea stutzeri</i>	Hard alder
<i>Endiandra jonesii</i>		<i>Racosperma aulacocarpum</i>	Black wattle
<i>Endiandra montana</i>	Brown walnut	(<i>Acacia</i>)	
<i>Endiandra phaeocarpa</i>		<i>Racosperma melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood wattle
<i>Endiandra pubens</i>	Hairy walnut	(<i>Acacia</i>)	
<i>Endiandra sankeyana</i>	Sankey's walnut	<i>Rapanea achradifolia</i>	Muttonwood
<i>Euodia</i> sp. = (R.F.K.305)		<i>Rapanea</i> sp.	
<i>Euonymus globularis</i>		aff. <i>R. subsessilis</i>	
<i>Fagraea gracilipes</i>		<i>Rhodamnia blairiana</i>	Iron malletwood
<i>Ficus congesta</i>	Red leaf fig	<i>Rhodomyrtus sericea</i>	
<i>Ficus crassipes</i>	Fig	<i>Rhodomyrtus trineura</i>	Ironwood
<i>Ficus fraseri</i>	Sandpaper fig	<i>Rockinghamia angustifolia</i>	Comkamala
<i>Flindersia bourjotiana</i>	Qld. silver ash	<i>Sarcotoechima villosa</i>	
<i>Flindersia brayleyana</i>	Qld. maple	<i>Sarcopteryx montana</i>	
<i>Galbulimima belgraveana</i>	Pigeonberry ash	<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i>	Umbrella tree
<i>Gracinia gibbsiae</i>	Mangosteen	<i>Siphonodon membranaceus</i>	Ivory wood
<i>Gardenia ovularis</i>	Gardenia	<i>Sloanea australis</i>	Blush alder
<i>Geissois biagiana</i>	Nth. brush mahogany	<i>Sloanea langii</i>	White carbeen
<i>Glochidion harveyanum</i>	Button wood	<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	Wild tobacco
<i>Glochidion pungens</i>	Button wood	(not native)	
<i>Grevillea baileyana</i>	Findlay's silky oak	<i>Sphalminum racemosa</i>	Buff silky oak
<i>Goniiothalamus australis</i>		<i>Stenacarpus davallioides</i>	Fern leaf stenacarpus
<i>Guioa acutifolia</i>		<i>Symplocos cochinchinensis</i>	White hazelwood
<i>Guioa lasioneura</i>		ssp. <i>thwaitesii</i> var. <i>gittonsii</i>	
<i>Halfordia scleroxyla</i>	Jitta	<i>Symplocos cochinchinensis</i>	White hazelwood
<i>Helicia australasica</i>		ssp. <i>thwaitesii</i> var. = (R.F.K.444)	
<i>Helicia grayii</i>		<i>Symplocos</i> sp. = (R.F.K.495)	Hazelwood
<i>Helicia lewisense</i>		<i>Synima cordieri</i>	Synima
<i>Helicia recurva</i>		<i>Synoum muelleri</i>	Nth Scentless rose wood
<i>Homalanthus novo-guineensis</i>	Nth. bleeding heart	<i>Syzygium alatoramulum</i>	
<i>Hypsophila dielsiana</i>		<i>Syzygium canicortex</i>	Yellow satinash
<i>Jagera discolor</i>		<i>Syzygium cormiflorum</i>	Bumpy satinash
<i>Litsea bindonina</i>	Big leaf bollywood	<i>Syzygium corynanthum</i>	Killarney satinash
<i>Litsea connorsii</i>	Bollywood	<i>Syzygium endophloium</i>	Rolypoly satinash
<i>Lomatia fraxinifolia</i>	Lomatia silky oak	<i>Syzygium erythroxum</i>	
<i>Macadamia heyana</i>		<i>Syzygium gustavioides</i>	Grey satinash

<i>Syzygium johnsonii</i>	Rose satinash
<i>Syzygium kuranda</i>	Kuranda satinash
<i>Syzygium luehmannii</i>	Cherry satinash
<i>Syzygium papyraceum</i>	Paperbark satinash
<i>Syzygium trachyphloium</i>	Rough-bark satinash
<i>Syzygium wesa</i>	White eungella satinash
<i>Syzygium wilsonii</i>	Plum satinash

ssp. *cryptophlebium*

<i>Timonius singularis</i>	
<i>Toechima erythrocarpum</i>	Pink tamarind
<i>Wilkiea angustifolia</i>	
<i>Xanthophyllum octandrum</i>	Macintyre's boxwood

Shrubs

When considering shrubs all of the above tree species may occur at shrub size. This should be taken into consideration. Some species listed as shrubs may at times attain small tree size.

<i>Alyxia ilicifolia</i>	
<i>Alixia oreophila</i>	
<i>Alixia ruscifolia</i>	
<i>Ardisia brevipedata</i>	
<i>Ardisia pachyrrhachis</i>	
<i>Cordyline cannifolia</i>	
<i>Gardenia merikin</i>	
<i>Dendrocnide morides</i>	Stinging tree
<i>Ervatamia orientalis</i>	
<i>Harpullia rhyticarpa</i>	
<i>Hadraianthera porphyropetala</i>	
<i>Lasianthus strigosus</i>	
<i>Lenbrassia australiana</i>	
var. <i>australiana</i>	
<i>Leucopodium leptospermoides</i>	
<i>Mackinlaya coonfusa</i>	
<i>Melastoma polyanthum</i>	
<i>Millettia pilipes</i>	
<i>Pavettia australiensis</i>	
<i>Pandanus monticola</i>	
<i>Rhododendron lochae</i>	
<i>Solanum dimorphisum</i>	
<i>Tapeinosperma pseudojambosa</i>	
<i>Triunia montana</i>	Mountain spice bush
<i>Wendlandica inclusa</i>	
<i>Wilkiea huegeliana</i>	
<i>Ziera sp.</i>	

Palms

<i>Archontophoenix sp.</i>	Alexandria palm
aff. <i>A. alexandraea</i>	
<i>Calamus sp.</i>	Lawyer cane
<i>Laccospadix australasicus</i>	Mtn. mist palm
<i>Linospadix microcarya</i>	Walking stick palm
<i>Linospadix sp. (Mt. Lewis)</i>	Walking stick palm
<i>Oraniopsis appendiculata</i>	Rainforest coco nut palm

Vines and Climbing Plants

<i>Agapetes meiniana</i>	
<i>Aristolochia sp.</i>	
<i>Austrobaileya scandens</i>	
<i>Austrosteenisia blackii</i>	Blood vine
(<i>Kunstleria</i>)	
<i>Cissus penninervis?</i>	Native grape

<i>Freycinetia excelsa</i>	
<i>Hoya nicholsoniae</i>	
<i>Melodinus australis</i>	
<i>Morinda sp.</i>	
<i>Piper interruptum</i>	Native pepper
<i>Piper novea-hollandiae</i>	Native pepper
<i>Pothos longipes</i>	
<i>Quintinia fawkenrii</i>	
<i>Rhapidophoria australasica</i>	
<i>Smilax australis.</i>	Sarsaparilla vine
<i>Trichosanthes sp.</i>	

Lillies, Grass, Orchids, etc.

<i>Alpinia arctiflora</i>	Native ginger
<i>Alpinia coerulea</i>	Native ginger
<i>Alpinia modesta</i>	Native ginger
<i>Alpinia racemigera</i>	Native ginger
<i>Alocasia macrorrhiza</i>	Cunjevoi
<i>Amyema whitei</i>	Mistletoe
<i>Bulbophyllum lewisenses</i>	
<i>Dendrobium speciosum</i>	Rock orchid
<i>Dendrobium ruppianum</i>	Rock orchid
<i>Dendrobium fleckerii</i>	
<i>Dianellia caerulea</i>	Flax lily
(form serrated leaf)	
<i>Didymocarpus kinnearii</i>	Rock violet
<i>Elatostema reticulatum</i>	Rainforest spinach
<i>Gahnia sp.</i>	Giant sedge grass
<i>Helmholtzia acorifolia</i>	Kuranda
<i>Korthalsella papuana</i>	Mistletoe
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed mat rush
<i>Peperomia sp.</i>	
<i>Polia macrophylla</i>	
<i>Romnaldia grillata</i>	
<i>Rubus moluccanus</i>	Native raspberry
<i>Rubus roseifolius</i>	
<i>Taeniophyllum confertum</i>	Orchid
<i>Thelymitra sp.</i>	Ground orchid

Ferns

<i>Adiantum cunninghamii</i>	Maiden hair fern
<i>Arthropteris submarginalis</i>	
<i>Asplenium australasicum</i>	Birds-nest fern
<i>Asplenium polyodon</i>	
<i>Asplenium simplicifrons</i>	
<i>Asplenium lewisense</i>	
<i>Belvisia mucronata</i>	Rat's tail fern
<i>Blechnum articulatum</i>	
<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>	
<i>Blechnum patersonii</i>	
<i>Bolbitis talori</i>	
<i>Colysis ampla</i>	
<i>Cyathea baileyana</i>	Wig tree fern
<i>Cyathea cooperi</i>	Scaly tree fern
<i>Cyathea rebecca</i>	Rebecca's tree fern
<i>Cyathea robersiana</i>	Slender tree fern
<i>Davallia pyxidata</i>	Hare's foot fern
<i>Dicranopteris linearis</i>	Scrambling fern
<i>Diplazium assimile</i>	
<i>Diplazium dilatatum</i>	
<i>Drynaria rigidula</i>	Basket fern
<i>Elaphoglossum sp.</i>	Tongue fern
<i>Grammitis wurunuran</i>	

<i>Histiopteris incisa</i>	Batwing fern	<i>Scheffleria subauriculatum</i>
<i>Humata repens</i>		<i>Selenodesmium obscurum</i>
<i>Lastreopsis grayi</i>		<i>Sticherus flabellatus</i> Umbrella fern
<i>Lastreopsis wurunuran</i>		<i>Teratophyllum brightiae</i>
<i>Lindsaea obtusa</i>		<i>Vittaria elongata</i> Tape fern
<i>Lycopodium cernuum</i>	Coral fern	
<i>Lycopodium lockyeri</i>	Tassel fern	Lichens From Austrobaileya Vol 2 No. 5
<i>Lygodium reticulatum</i>		
<i>Macroglena brassii</i>		<i>Badimia polillensis</i>
<i>Marattia salicina</i>	Potato fern	<i>Byssoloma subdiscordans</i>
<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	Fishbone fern	(on leaves of <i>Calamus</i> sp.)
<i>Oenotrichia tripinnata</i>		<i>Lasiolma arachnoideum</i>
<i>Ophioglossum pendulum</i>	Ribbon fern	<i>Mazosia phyllosema</i>
<i>Platynerium bifurcatum</i>	Elk horn	<i>Microtheliopsis uleana</i>
<i>Pteridoblechum neglectum</i>		<i>Porina epiphylla</i> var. <i>epiphylla</i>
<i>Pyrrosia longifolia</i>	Felt fern	<i>Porina limbulata</i>
<i>Pyrrosia rupestris</i>	Felt fern	<i>Porina rufula</i>

Some more notes on the plants of Mt. Lewis courtesy of The Society for Growing Australian Plants, Cairns Branch.

Mt. Lewis contains many of the more common rainforest plants of the north and a large number of very rare ones too. One of the features of the plants of Mt. Lewis is their exceptional beauty, over and above the widely acknowledged beauty of our rainforest plants in general.

The reasons for this can be found in the geology and climatic history of the area. The volcanic activity resulting in the large areas of basalt rock in north Queensland geologically speaking is relatively recent. On the other hand the granites, including Mt. Lewis, are much older. Rainforest is older on granite than on basalt; therefore it contains a greater variety of species (many of which are ancient from an evolutionary point of view) than can be found in rainforest standing on basalt.

In addition, Mt. Lewis is a high peak, and rainforests on high peaks are of particular interest for two reasons: firstly, they contain different plants simply because of their altitude; and secondly, they are relict areas of evolutionary significance since the rainforest retreated to these high peaks during dry periods in Australia's climatic history and these refuges were isolated from each other for long periods. Therefore the high peaks are likely to contain different, and very rare plants.

Mt. Lewis is the most accessible of these granite high peak refuges. Provided there has not been too much rain a conventional car can drive to the end of the road with care. Other high peaks of equal interest include Mt. Bartle Frere, Mt. Spurgeon, Mt. Peter Bottle and Thornton Peak (these each require a long walk) and the McDowall Range on the CREB track (this requires a 4wd).

One of the striking features of many of the plants on Mt. Lewis is their spectacular red/bronze new growth - in particular *Eleocarpus ferruginea*, *Aceratium ferrugineum*, and *Carnivonia* sp.

The palms on Mt. Lewis are of particular interest. The Alexandra Palm on Mt. Lewis is similar to the common *Archontophoenix alexandrae* of north Queensland rainforests, but with a much larger fruit and distinct purple colouring to the crownshaft and undersides of the fronds. It is felt by many to be sufficiently different to be placed in a new species.

Orania appendiculata is common, as is *Laccospadix austalasica*, but the *Laccospadix* is unusual in that it grows very tall and spindly with a single trunk and does not sucker. A very unusual walking stick palm *Linospadix* sp. is found in the higher altitudes - it is often referred to as the "cabbage palm" because it suckers from the base forming a clump like a cabbage and sending up usually only one walking stick per clump.

Tree ferns abound. *Cyathea rebecca*, *C. robertsiana* and *C. cooperi* are common. The unusual "wig tree fern", *Cyathea baileyana* can be found on Mt. Lewis, but only in the most shady areas in the higher altitudes. *C. baileyana* has a slender trunk with a curious wig-like clump at the top, at the base of the fronds. The "wig" is bright green when young, ageing to a reddish brown.

The family Proteaceae is very well represented on the mountain with about two dozen species to be found. *Grevillea pinnatifida* is particularly prominent in the lower altitudes: *Placospermum coriaceum* is common. *Athertonia diversifolia* and *Macadamia heyana* occur on the mountain. *Carnivonia araliifolia* can be found, but another unnamed *Carnivonia* sp. with brilliant red/bronze new growth is far more common, or at least more prominent! *Sphalmium racemosum*, a rare plant restricted to the high peaks, is present. Another member of the Proteaceae family is a pink flowered shrub, *Triunia* sp. which is found on Mt. Lewis in the higher altitudes and, as far as is known, nowhere else. An unnamed *Austromuellera* sp. (apparently restricted to Mt. Lewis) is found near the top. However, the real 'gem' of the mountain is the rare 'fern leafed' *Stenocarpus* sp. also found only in the higher altitudes - a tree with the most beautiful ferny foliage you could ever imagine!

Bunya Pines *Araucaria bidwillii* also occur naturally on the western slopes of Mt. Lewis, making a fascinating study in plant distribution since the only other natural occurrences are in the Bunya Mountains near Kingaroy, Qld and on Fraser Island, Qld.

Acema resa, the bark of which has an oak like red blaze grows higher up on the slopes.

On rocky outcrops the vine *Quintinia fawcnerii* grows with the King Orchid, *endrobium speciosum*. *Alyxia oreophila*, similar to *Alyxia ruscifolia*, grows as an understory plant, the scent from its fragrant white flowers can fill the air. An interesting plant *Polyscias wilmottii* emits a mango-like scent from its freshly picked leaves. *Agapetes meiniana* is another high altitude vine with vivid pink, tubular bell-shaped flowers conspicuous often on the forest floor. Another scrambler, *Rhododendron lochae* also grows on the rocky outcrops. The pale mauve flowers of the Sun Orchid, *Thelymitra* sp. can add a touch of colour amongst the scrambler *Agapetes* sp. A species of *Ziera* will also occur with these generally also in flower. It is a small shrub with very aromatic foliage and small pinkish white flowers.

Syzygium erythroxia and *Austromyrtus metrosideros* can display a colourful red/pink new leaf.

In the moss covered creeks the rocks are 'decorated' with a beautiful delicate lace-like frond fern, *Oenotrichia tripinnata*. *Blechnum articulatum* and *Pteridoblechnum* sp. are also plentiful, the bright pink/purple fronds commanding attention. Many other ferns of great beauty are also evident. *Prumnopitys ladei* (formerly *Podocarpus ladei*) has an unusual foliage somewhat fern-like appearance.

Ostrearia australiana belongs to the Hamamelidaceae family which has a worldwide distribution, there being some 100 species in 25 genera. In Australia the family is represented by 2 species in separate genera. Both are endemic to north Queensland rainforests.

Many of the exotic species are cultivated in Australian gardens, mainly *Hamamelis virginiana* which is the source of "Witch Hazel" a solution which is used on cuts and bruises etc.

Hamamelis mollis is also cultivated as is *H. japonica*, *Corylopsis spicata*, *C. sinensis*, *Disanthus cercidifolius*, *Fothergilla monitcolor*, *F. parvifolia*, *Liquidambar styraciflua*, *L. formosana*, *L. orientalis* and *Parrotis persica*.

Ostrearia australiana

This is a small to medium sized tree that is more interesting than attractive. The flowers are similar to *Neostrearia fleckeri* but much smaller. The capsules are

retained on the tree for some period after the seeds are shed and the presence of the capsules on the ground is usually the first indication that the species is present. This species is common along the Mt. Lewis Road as well as in many other areas. It is also illustrated in Flowering Plants in Australia ed. by B.D. Morley and H.R. Toelken. I once picked up seed capsules that looked like this species on the Blue Arrow Walk in Cairns but could not find the tree.

Lenbrassia australiana var. *australiana*

This interesting and attractive species of the family Gesneriaceae grows along the Mt. Lewis Road as a shrub. The family is mainly tropical with some 2000 species in 120 genera. Many species of the family are commonly cultivated throughout the world, the main ones being: *Achimenes longiflora*, *Columnnea gloriosa*, *C. schiedeana*, *Episcia cupreata*, *Kohleria bogotensis*, *Saintpaulia ionantha* "African Violet", *Sinningia speciosa* "Gloxinia" all of which are exotic. The Australian species number six or seven and belong to six genera and occur from somewhere around Iron Range Q. down the east coast to southern Victoria and also on Lord Howe Island.

Boea hygroskopica "Rock Violet"

This species is well known to native plant enthusiasts and is featured in The Horticultural Guide. It is a variable species and up to three species may be involved. The flowers of some are pink while others are violet as well as different leaf shapes and texture. This species is remarkably similar to *B. hygrometrica* of China.

The area is State Forest and visitors require a permit to traverse, which may be obtained from the Forestry Dept. Atherton.

The visitor will find two CSIRO publications useful - The Vegetation of the Humid Subtropical Region of North Queensland by J.G. Tracy, and A revised card key to rainforest trees of north Queensland by B.P.M. Hyland - as well as Rainforest Proteaceae of North Queensland published by the Tablelands Branch of SGAP.

Archer Creek Visit

Sybil J. Kimmins

A party of 20 people took advantage of the long January weekend to escape from the costal humidity by camping at the junction of Archer Creek and Millstream River. Club members who took the route through Malanda and McHugh Road were rewarded with vistas of green farmland and undulating hills rising from treefern encrusted creeks. At panoramic McHughs Lookout, the breeze held a touch of winter. Some *Oreocallis wickhamii* (tree waratah) were in full bloom.

From Archer Creek, a trip was made to the Mt. Garnet swamp where bird watchers spent happy hours observing water birds including black swans, osprey, grey teal and ducks. In the flowering gums, leaden flycatchers, weebills, cuckoo shrikes, pale headed rosellas and red wing parrots were seen. From the road, a baza hawk and crested pigeons came into view.

At the camp site koels, channel bill cuckoos and dollarbirds filled the air with sound. For the weekend, 58 species of birds were recorded.

The Millstream Falls were visited. Blue dianella, Everlasting daisies and other small flowers were blooming in the grass.

On the way home, a long drive through rainforest was taken to the 293m deep Tully Gorge. The pleasant 1 km walk down the mountain-side to the top of the falls was undertaken. The highlight of this walk was seeing a large rock beside a creek covered with rock violets *Boea hygroskopica*, some of which were in bloom. This delicate plant usually dies if taken away from its natural habitat.

Twelve members of the NQNC spent a busy weekend at the State Forest Park, Goldsborough, on November 11-12. The forest echoed with the calls of Buff Breasted Paradise Kingfishers not long back from their northern sojourn, and the harsh cries of Victoria Riflebirds. These were later seen displaying on bare branches and tall stumps. A Yellow Spotted Honeyeater was observed building a nest close to the campsite.

As darkness fell an insect trap was set up close to the forest edge and it was soon covered with a myriad of beetles, weevils, mantids and moths. One spectacular white moth appeared to be embossed with gold powder in a raised pattern. Two species of Mayflies, the body length of one being 2cm were also observed.

A spotlight walk through the rainforest disclosed spiders and beetles often missed in daylight hours. Bright eyes high in a tree revealed a rainforest frog and in the creek, shrimps betrayed by their orange-red eye shine quickly scuttled under leaves. No marsupials were observed.

On Sunday 11 more members joined the group and two walks were enjoyed. In the open grassy area, folk wearing blue garments were followed by the Blue Triangle Butterflies *Graphium sarpedon* and several times the creatures alighted on perspiring arms to sip the moisture.

On the walk to Kearney's Falls, Black Bean trees *Castanospermum australe* were full of blossom and many other rainforest trees were fruiting, providing a feast for the various fruit-eating pigeons. Large fig trees were thick with fruit on the trunks and even on high branches where fig parrots lunched. Even though the forest floor was dry there was a good variety of ferns and fungi.

50 species of birds were listed for the weekend, including Pale Yellow Robin, Yellow Breasted Boatbill, Pied Monarch and King Parrots. The monotonous call of a Brush Cuckoo could be heard nearly all night and a wonderful dawn chorus included Red Necked Rail, Grey Whistler, Little Shrike Thrush, Drongo, Black Butcher Bird and in the distance Chowchillas

Edge Hill

Sybil J. Kimmins

As many of the club were away camping, only ten people attended the outing to the Edge Hill Red Arrow Walk within the City of Cairns on May 6. On account of the forest still being damp from a wet night, it was decided to first visit the Mangrove Boardwalk near the Cairns Airport. The boardwalk consists of a raised footpath about 1.5 meters wide and about 2 meters above the ground, the total length of path is about 800 meters wandering through mangrove forest. The highlight of this walk was the sighting of two Little Kingfishers low down among the mangroves. A Sacred Kingfisher was also seen; honeyeaters and friarbirds were heard while from the towers at the ends of the boardwalks, a Brahminy Kite, herons and white ibis were seen.

At least five species of mangrove trees were observed, including yellow mangrove, orange mangrove and slender-fruited mangrove.

Pistol prawns filled the air with sharp sounds and colourful little crabs popped in and out of their burrows.

After morning tea back at Edge Hill, the hill was climbed and glorious views of Cairns the airport and the ocean were enjoyed.

The most interesting bird sighting was of an Orange-footed Scrub Fowl. In the rainforest, ferns were abundant and varied. Slender palms *Ptychosperma elegans*, reached high for sunlight and many rainforest cycads were seen.

At the Centenary Lakes, a pair of Brahminy Kites were seen.

Plant List of the Red Arrow Walk, Cairns.

This track leads up the gully beside the Botanical Gardens in Cairns on to the Mt. Whitfield Range. On top of the first main ridge the Red Arrow track veers to the right with the Blue Arrow walk continuing up on to Mt. Whitfield itself. The numbers in the list refer to numbers placed on trees. NQNC is indebted to The Hugo Flecker Botanical Gardens, Cairns for the supply of this list.

No. *	Species	Common name	No. *	Species	Common name
1 (aj)	<i>Ganophyllum falcatum</i>	Scaly Ash, Honeywood	43 (w)	<i>Racosperma polystachyum</i>	Wattle
2 (d)	<i>Normanbya normanbyi</i>	Black Palm	44 (ad)	<i>Xanthophyllum octandrum</i>	Yellow Boxwood
3 (p)	<i>Glochidion philippicum</i>	Buttonwood	44a(q)	<i>Flagellaria indica</i>	Supply Jack
4 (l)	<i>Terminalia sericocarpa</i>	Sovereignwood, Damson	45 (af)	<i>Perseonia falcata</i>	Geebung
5 (aa)	<i>Melaleuca leucadendron</i>	Tea Tree	46 (b)	<i>Alstonia muellerana</i>	Hard Milkwood, Milky Bean
6 (d)	<i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i>	Alexandra Palm	47 (p)	<i>Macaranga subdentata</i>	Needlebark
7 (ab)	<i>Chionanthus ramiflorus</i>	Native Olive	48 (al)	<i>Commersonia bartramia</i>	Brown Kurrajong
8 (f)	<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>	Sth. African Tulip	49 (am)	<i>Trichospermum pleiostigma</i>	no common name
9 (s)	<i>Cryptocarya hypospodia</i>	White Walut, Ntn Laurel	50 (w)	<i>Paraserianthes toona</i>	Red Siris
10 (a)	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mango	51 (aj)	<i>Arytera divaricata</i>	Rose Tamarind
11 (u)	<i>Enterolobium saman</i>	Rain Tree	52 (aj)	<i>Toeckia daemiana</i>	Pink Tamarind
12 (y)	<i>Ficus congesta</i>	Red-leafed Fig	53 (w)	<i>Racosperma flavescens</i>	Red Wattle
13 (p)	<i>Aleurites moluccana</i>	Candle Nut	54 (aa)	<i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i>	Ironbark
14 (ag)	<i>Alphitonia petriei</i>	Pink Ash	55 (aa)	<i>Eucalyptus polycarpa</i>	Long-fruited Bloodwood
15 (aj)	<i>Toeckia erythrocarpum</i>	Pink Tamarind	56 (aa)	<i>Eucalyptus leptophylla</i>	Molly Box
16 (s)	<i>Endiandra hypoteaphra</i>	Northern Rose Walnut	57 (i)	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Cascara Tree
17 (aa)	<i>Syzygium cormiflorum</i>	Bumpy Satinash	58 (g)	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>	Kapok Tree
18 (m)	<i>Davidsonia pruriens</i>	Davidsonian Plum	58a(ae)	<i>Platyserium hillii</i>	Northern Elkhorn
19 (aj)	<i>Euphoria longana</i>	Longan	59 (t)	<i>Planchonia careya</i>	Cocky Apple
20 (b)	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	Milky Pine	60 (h)	<i>Canarium austrailianum</i>	Scrub Turpentine
20a(e)	<i>Rhaphidophora pinnata</i>	Native Monstera	61 (p)	<i>Mallotus philippensis</i>	Kamala
21 (ah)	<i>Ixora klanderana</i>	no common name	62 (v)	<i>Melia azedarach</i> var. <i>australasica</i>	White Cedar
22 (p)	<i>Cleistanthus apodus</i>	Barron River 'Gillowari'	63 (w)	<i>Albizia procera</i>	Forest Siris
23 (d)	<i>Calamus morti</i>	Wait-a-while	64 (w)	<i>Racosperma orarium</i>	Costal Wattle
24 (v)	<i>Dysoxylum</i> sp. aff. <i>D.klanderana</i>	Buff Mahogany	65 (a)	<i>Pleiogynium timoriense</i>	Tulip or Burdekin Plum
25 (aj)	<i>Diploglottis diphylostegia</i>	Native Tamarind	66 (ae)	<i>Drynaria quercifolia</i>	no common name
26 (o)	<i>Elaeocarpus angustifolius</i>	Silver Quandong	67 (ak)	<i>Mimusops elengi</i>	Red Coondoo
27 (v)	<i>Dysoxylum pettigrewianum</i>	Spur Mahogany	68 (j)	<i>Cassine melanocarpa</i>	no common name
28 (z)	<i>Myristica insipida</i>	Nutmeg	69 (n)	<i>Diospyros hebecarpa</i>	no common name
29 (s)	<i>Endiandra sankeyana</i>	Sankey's Walnut	70 (aa)	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp Mahogany
30 (b)	<i>Wrightia laevis</i> ssp. <i>millgar</i>	White Cheeswood, Millgar	71 (aa)	<i>Rhodomyrtus macrocarpus</i>	Finger Cherry
31 (p)	<i>Bridelia penangiana</i>	Grey Birch	72 (c)	<i>Polyscias elegans</i>	Celery-wood
32 (x)	<i>Wilkiea macrophylla</i>	Beach Sassafras	73 (y)	<i>Ficus variegata</i>	Fig
33 (k)	<i>Calophyllum si</i>	Blush Touriga	74 (ah)	<i>Timonius timon</i>	Timonius
34 (ak)	<i>Palaquium galactoxylum</i>	Cairns Pencil Cedar	75 (ac)	<i>Pittosporum ferrugineum</i>	no common name
35 (aa)	<i>Acmenosperma claviflorum</i>	Trumpet Satinash	76 (aa)	<i>Eucalyptus tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash
35a(e)	<i>Pothos longipes</i>	no common name	77 (d)	<i>Livistona muelleri</i>	Cabbage Tree Palm
36 (d)	<i>Ptychosperma elegans</i>	Solitaire Palm	78 (w)	<i>Racosperma mangium</i>	Brown Salwood
37 (r)	<i>Gomphandra australiana</i>	Buff Beach	79 (w)	<i>Racosperma crassicaupum</i>	Brown Salwood
38 (ai)	<i>Acronychia acronychioides</i>	Yellow Aspen	80 (c)	<i>Polyscias australiana</i>	Ivory Basswood
39 (w)	<i>Racosperma aulacocarpum</i>	Black Wattle	80a(ae)	<i>Pyrrosia longifolia</i>	no common name
40 (an)	<i>Lepidozamia hopei</i>	Zamia Palm	81 (a)	<i>Semecarpus australiensis</i>	Cedar Plum, Tar Tree
41 (a)	<i>Euroschinus falcatus</i>	Maiden's Blush			
42 (s)	<i>Cryptocarya mackinnoniana</i>	Mackinnon's Walnut			
42a(d)	<i>Calamus caryotoides</i>	Fishtail Lawyer Vine			

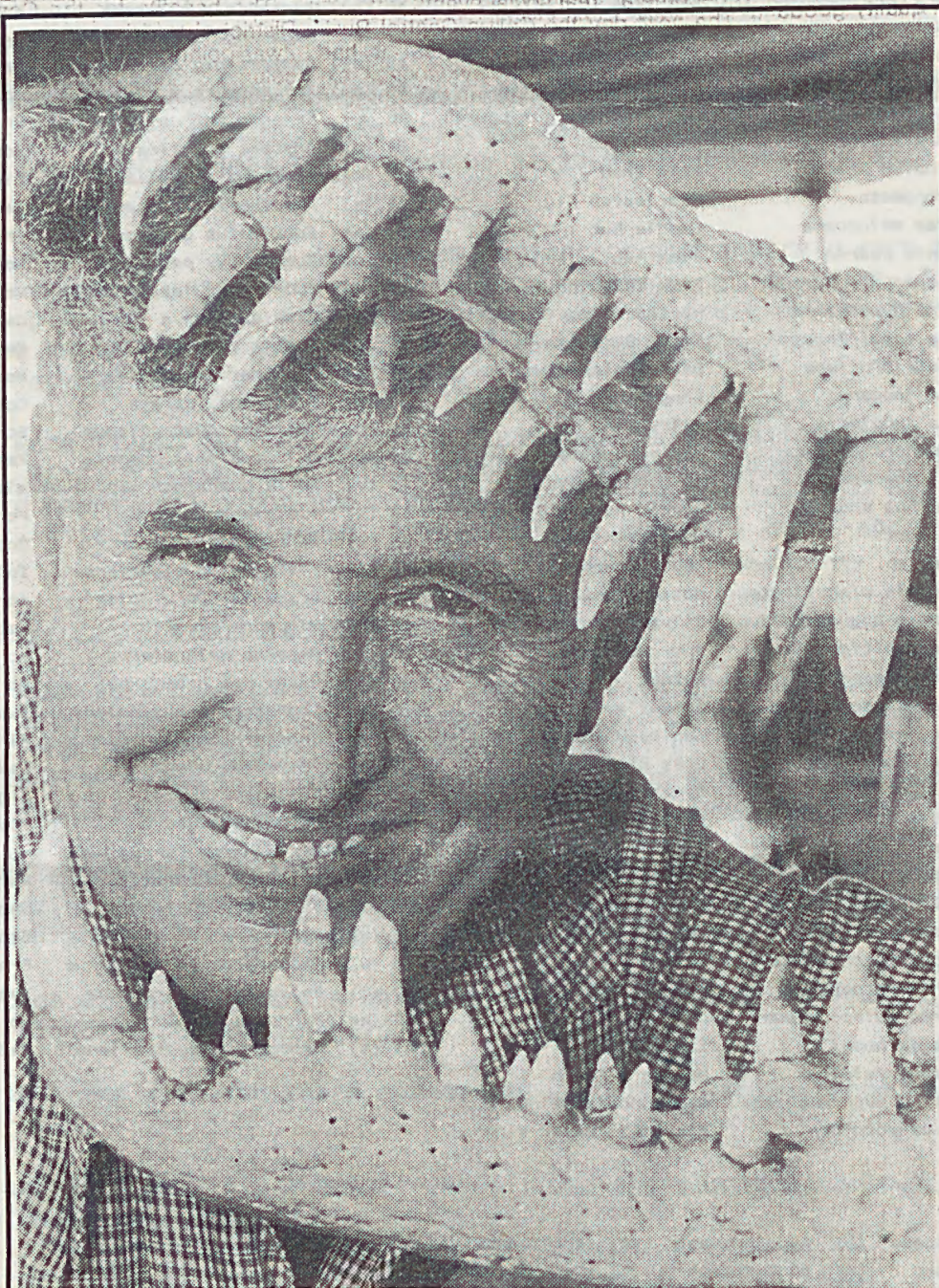
* Family Legend

(a) Anacardiaceae	(b) Apocynaceae	(c) Araliaceae	(d) Arecaceae	(e) Araceae	(f) Bignoniaceae
(g) Bombacaceae	(h) Burseraceae	(i) Caesalpiniaceae	(j) Celastraceae	(k) Clusiaceae	(l) Combretaceae
(m) Davidsoniaceae	(n) Ebenaceae	(o) Elaeocarpaceae	(p) Euphorbiaceae	(q) Flagellariaceae	(r) Icacinaceae
(s) Lauraceae	(t) Lecythidaceae	(u) Leguminosae	(v) Meliaceae	(w) Mimosaceae	(x) Monimiaceae
(y) Moraceae	(z) Myristicaceae	(aa) Myrtaceae	(ab) Oleaceae	(ac) Pittosporaceae	(ad) Polygalaceae
(ae) Polypodiaceae	(af) Proteaceae	(ag) Rhamnaceae	(ah) Rubiaceae	(ai) Rutaceae	(aj) Sapindaceae
(ak) Sapotaceae	(al) Sterculiaceae	(am) Tiliaceae	(an) Zamiaceae		

Along the Mangrove Boardwalk described above one has the chance to examine one of nature's oddities in the form of ants nests in the mud below high tide level. The nests have large entrances about 2 cm in diameter with mounds of material built up around the entrance to a height of about 4 cm. Fresh material can be seen around the entrance during low tide. The nests can be found on the creek banks away from any wave action but certainly subject to daily inundation and are easily seen from the boardwalk.

I have not identified the ants that live in these nests but they are black medium sized about 4-6 mm long and not aggressive and can be readily seen travelling in file about the nests at low tide.

Question is, how do they keep the water out during high tide?



Pointed message at Envirofair

TED Bill heard it straight from the croc's mouth — the Envirofair on Sunday was a great success. The President of the North

Queensland Naturalist Club, Mr Bill showed no fear when asked to pose for a photograph with one of his exhibits at yesterday's fes-

tivities. The skull was one of the many items on display at the Esplanade. Photo: Marc Vignes

The Birds of the Hugo Flecker Botanic Gardens, Centenary Lakes and Whitfield Walks
Cairns

Australasian Grebe	Topknot Pigeon	Red-Backed Fairy Wren
Australian Pelican	Spotted Turtle-Dove	Large-Billed Scrubwren
Darter	Brown Cuckoo-Dove (pigeon)	Brown Gerygone (Warbler)
Little Pied Cormorant	Peaceful Dove	Helmeted Friarbird
Little Black Cormorant	Bar-Shouldered Dove	Noisy Friarbird
Pacific (White-Necked) Heron	Emerald Ground-Dove	Macleay's Honeyeater
White-Faced Heron	(Green-Winged Pigeon)	Yellow-Spotted Honeyeater
Pied Heron	Sulphur-Crested Cockatoo	Graceful Honeyeater
Great Egret	Rainbow Lorikeet	Yellow Honeyeater
Little Egret	Scaly-Breasted Lorikeet	White-Throated Honeyeater
Intermediate (Plumed) Egret	Double-eyed Fig Parrot	Brown Honeyeater
Eastern Reef Egret (Reef Heron)	Brush Cuckoo	Brown-Backed Honeyeater
Striated (Mangrove) Heron	Fan-Tailed Cuckoo	Dusky Honeyeater
Rufous (Nankeen) Night Heron	Shining Bronze-Cuckoo	Yellow Billed Sunbird
Black Bittern	(Golden Bronze)	Mistletoebird
Black-Necked Stork (Jabiru)	Little Bronze Cuckoo	Striated Pardalote
Sacred Ibis	Goulds Bronze Cuckoo	Silvereye
Straw-Necked Ibis	(Indian) Common Koel	House Sparrow
Royal Spoonbill	Channel-Billed Cuckoo	Red-Browed Firetail
(Pied) Magpie Goose	Pheasant Coucal	Chestnut-Breast Mannikin
Wandering Whistling Duck	Rufous Owl	Nutmeg Mannikin Pacific
Black Duck	Papuan Frogmouth	(Spice Finch)
Grey Teal	Large-Tailed Nightjar	Metallic (Shining)
Hardhead (White-Eyed Duck)	White-Rumped Swiftlet	Starling
Green Pygmy-Goose	White-Throated Needletail	Common Myna
Osprey	Fork-Tailed Swift	Yellow Oriole
Pacific Baza (Crested Hawk)	Azure Kingfisher	Olive-Backed Oriole
Black Kite	Little Kingfisher	Figbird
Brahminy Kite	Laughing Kookaburra	Spangled Drongo
Whistling Kite	Forest Kingfisher	Spotted Catbird
Brown Goshawk	Sacred Kingfisher	Australian Magpie Lark
Grey (White) Goshawk	Buff-Br Paradise Kingfisher	White-Breasted ^{Wood} Swallow
White-Bellied Sea-Eagle	Rainbow Bee-Eater	Black Butcherbird
Peregrine Falcon	Dollarbird	Pied Currawong
Australian Hobby (Little Falcon)	Noisy Pitta	
Orange-Footed Scrubfowl	Welcome Swallow	
Australian Brush-Turkey	Tree Martin	
Buff-Banded Rail	Black-Faced Cuckoo-Shrike	
Red-Necked Crake (Rail)	Yellow-Eyed (Barred) Cuckoo-Shrike	
White-Browed Crake	White-bellied (Little) Cuckoo-Shrike	
Bush-Hen	Cicadabird	
Comb-Crested Jacana (Lotusbird)	Varied Triller	
Bush Thick-knee (Stone Curlew)	Pale-Yellow Robin	
Masked Lapwing (Plover)	Grey Whistler	
Eastern Golden Plover	Little (rufous) Shrike-Thrush	
Black-Winged (Pied) Stilt	Yellow-Breasted Boatbill	
Eastern Curlew	Black-Faced Monarch	
Whimbrel	Spectacled Monarch	
Grey-Tailed Tattler	White-Eared Monarch	
Common Sandpiper	Pied Monarch	
Greenshank	Leaden Flycatcher	
Terek Sandpiper	Satin Flycatcher	
(Japanese) Latham's Snipe	Shining Flycatcher	
Sharp-Tailed Sandpiper	Rufous Faintail	
Red-Necked Stint	Grey Fantail	
Silver Gull	Willie Wagtail	
(Whiskered) Marsh Tern	Chowchilla	
Superb Fruit-Dove	Eastern Whipbird	
Rose-Crowned Fruit-Dove	Tawny Grassbird	
Wompoo Fruit-Dove (Pigeon)	Golden-Headed Cisticola	
Torresian Imperial-Pigeon	Variegated Wren (Lovely Wren)	

Compiled by members of
The North Queensland
Naturalists Club.

Reports of birds not
mentioned would be
appreciated.

Phone (070) 53 1183
or (070) 51 3964

